

石油技术

基于钻柱内外钻井液流速影响的横向振动频率模型

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摘要 钻柱横向振动危害较大, 钻井液流速是影响钻柱横向振动频率的重要因素之一。从理论上分析了钻柱内外钻井液流速对钻柱横向振动频率的影响, 为减少钻柱共振发生提供了理论依据。根据最小作用量原理, 用欧拉法建立考虑钻柱内钻井液流速影响的钻柱横向振动微分方程。采用力学平衡法, 引入附加质量系数, 建立考虑钻柱内外钻井液流速影响的钻柱横向振动微分方程。分析了钻柱外钻井液流速对横向振动频率的影响, 得出了考虑钻柱内外钻井液流速影响的钻柱横向振动频率数学模型。现场应用表明, 模型计算值与现场实测值的平均误差为 9.15%, 该模型计算结果比较符合现场实际。

关键词 钻柱 横向振动频率 流速 最小作用量 欧拉法 附加质量系数

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钻井过程中, 钻柱受力复杂, 钻柱振动形式多样, 容易引发事故。钻柱力学分析是钻柱振动研究的关键问题之一, 分析方法主要有微分方程法、能量法^[1,2]。2004 年韩春杰用力学分析方法建立横向振动微分方程, 说明钻柱的振动频率不但取决于钻柱本身的力学特性, 还与钻柱所受的轴向力有关^[3]; 2012 年薛斌根据牛顿运动定律建立空气钻井钻柱横向振动频率模型, 说明随钻柱长度的增大频率减小, 随钻柱直径增大频率增大, 但没有详细讨论钻井液流速对频率的影响^[4]; 2000 年 G. Heisig^[5] 等人考虑钻柱与井壁的碰撞影响, 推导出了钻柱的横向振动模型, 研究了钻柱与井壁接触的振动规律, 并求得了钻柱横向振动的固有频率; 以往对钻柱横向振动频率的分析研究很少考虑钻柱内外钻井液流速的共同影响, 研究方法有所不同^[6—9]。本文根据最小作用量原理、力学平衡原理, 采用欧拉法并引用附加质量系数, 建立横向振动频率模型,

能够提高频率计算精度, 为现场施工提供技术参考。

1 钻柱内钻井液流速影响下的横向振动数学模型

1.1 基本假设

1) 钻柱横截面为圆环形; 2) 钻柱处于线弹性变形状态; 3) 钻柱轴线与井筒轴线重合; 4) 考虑轴向力, 忽略扭矩; 5) 钻井液的流速为常数; 6) z 坐标铅直向下为正, x 和 y 坐标为钻柱的横向振动方向。

1.2 考虑钻柱内钻井液流速影响的钻柱横向振动微分方程

以钻柱内的一微段钻井液作为研究对象

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_b = \frac{\rho_1 \pi D_1^2}{4} \\ v_1 = \frac{Q}{A_1} = \frac{4Q}{\pi D_1^2} \\ y_t = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \\ v_y = y_t + v_1 y_z = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + v_1 \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

式(1)中, m_b 为钻柱内单位长度钻井液质量(kg); v_1 为钻柱内钻井液向下流动的平均速度(m/s); v_y

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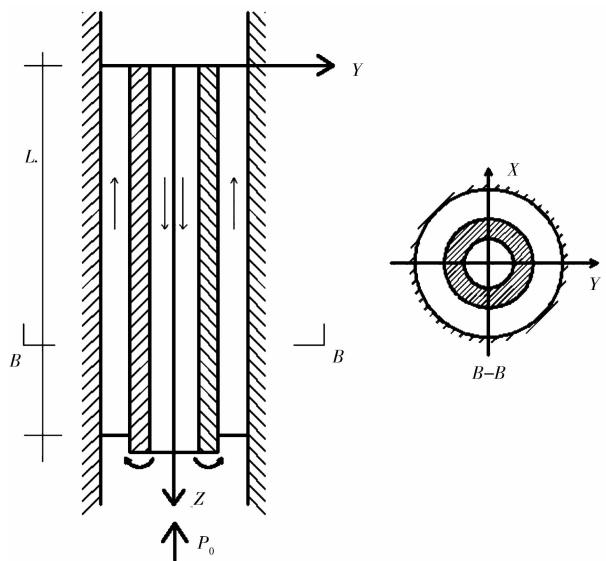


图 1 钻柱横向振动模型

为钻井液在 y 方向的速度大小(m/s)； y_t 为钻柱在 y 方向的速度(m/s)； D_1 为钻柱内径(m)； y 为钻柱的横向挠度(m)； Q 为钻井液流量(m^3/s)。取微元段 $\text{d}z$, $\text{d}z$ 段的总动能为钻柱的动能加上钻井液的动能减去损失的能量。 $\text{d}z$ 段的总动能为^[10,11]。

$$\text{d}T = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}m_a y_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_b [(y_t + v_1 y_z)^2 + v_1^2] - \lambda \frac{L}{D_1} \frac{v_1^2}{2g} \right\} \text{d}z \quad (2)$$

$\text{d}z$ 段的总势能为

$$\text{d}U = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}EI (y_{zz})^2 - \frac{1}{2}P (y_z)^2 \right\} \text{d}z \quad (3)$$

式(3)中, $I = (D_0^4 - D_1^4)/64$,

$$\lambda = 64/Re = 64\mu/\rho_1 v_1 D_1$$

$$\text{令 } L = \frac{1}{2}m_a y_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_b [(y_t + v_1 y_z)^2 + v_1^2] - \lambda \frac{L}{D_1} \frac{v_1^2}{2g} - \left(\frac{1}{2}EI y_{zz}^2 - \frac{1}{2}P y_z^2 \right)$$

钻柱系统运动的作用量为^[12]

$$S = \int_{t_1}^t \int_{z_1}^z \left\{ \frac{1}{2}m_a y_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_b [(y_t + v_1 y_z)^2 + v_1^2] - \frac{32\mu Lv_1}{gD_1^2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}EI y_{zz}^2 - \frac{1}{2}P y_z^2 \right) \right\} \text{d}z \text{d}t \quad (4)$$

根据最小作用量原理(作用量为系统运动的所有可能路径, 当作用量取得最小值时得到系统的真

实路径,求得横向振动微分方程)。

假设 P 是关于($y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$)的函数, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 是因变量, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 是自变量。

由欧拉方程

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_1} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_1 x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_1 x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_1 x_n} + \\ &\quad (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x_1^k} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_1 (x_1 x_1 \dots x_1)} \dots \\ &\quad (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x_n^k} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_1 (x_n x_n \dots x_n)} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_2 x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_2 x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_2 x_n} + \\ &\quad (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x_1^k} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_2 (x_1 x_1 \dots x_1)} \dots \\ &\quad (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x_n^k} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_2 (x_n x_n \dots x_n)} \\ &\dots \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_m} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_m x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_m x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_m x_n} + \\ &\quad (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x_1^k} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_m (x_1 x_1 \dots x_1)} \dots \\ &\quad (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x_n^k} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y_m (x_n x_n \dots x_n)} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (5)$$

L 是关于(y_t, y_z, y_{zz}, z, t)的函数。

由欧拉方程对 L 变分得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{zz}} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\text{即 } m_a y_{tt} + m_b y_{tz} + 2m_b v y_{tz} + m_b v_1^2 y_{zz} + EI y_{zzzz} + p y_{zz} = 0 \quad (7)$$

由此得到考虑钻柱内钻井液流速的钻柱横向振动的微分方程

$$(m_a + m_b) y_{tt} + 2m_b v y_{tz} + m_b v_1^2 y_{zz} + EI y_{zzzz} + p y_{zz} = 0 \quad (8)$$

式(8)中, $y_t = \partial y / \partial t$; $y_{tt} = \partial^2 y / \partial t^2$; $y_z = \partial y / \partial z$; $y_{zz} = \partial^2 y / \partial z^2$; $y_{zzzz} = \partial^4 y / \partial z^4$; $y_{zt} = \partial^2 y / \partial z \partial t$. m_a 为单位长度钻柱质量(kg); I 为钻柱横截面惯性矩(m^4); μ 为钻井液黏度($\text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$); EI 为抗弯刚度($\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2$); p 为钻柱上的轴向力(N)。

通过求解微分方程得到横向振动的数学模型,由求得的频率调整转盘转速,减少破坏性钻柱共振发生。

1.2 求解考虑钻柱内钻井液流速的横向振动的频率

解方程得到考虑钻柱内钻井液流速的钻柱横向振动的前两阶固有频率公式

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = \frac{\pi}{L^2} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m_a + m_b}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{L^2}{\pi^2 EI} (m_b v^2 + p)} \\ f_2 = \frac{\pi}{L^2} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m_a + m_b}} \sqrt{4 - \frac{L^2}{\pi^2 EI} (m_b v^2 + p)} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

式(9)说明了钻柱的横向振动频率除取决于钻柱本身力学特性外,也受钻柱内钻井液的流速和密度影响。

2 钻柱内外钻井液流速影响下的钻柱横向振动数学模型

2.1 建立考虑钻柱内外钻井液流速影响的横向振动的微分方程

取钻柱在 z 方向一微段 dz ,建立钻柱在横振方向的动力平衡方程

单位长度钻柱所受作用力为^[13,14]:

$$\begin{cases} F_1 = \rho A_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} + 2v_1 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial z \partial t} + v_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ F_2 = -C_m \rho A_2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} + 2v_2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial z \partial t} + v_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ f = -c_v y_t \\ C_m = \frac{D_0 + D^2}{D_0 - D^2} \\ v_2 = -\frac{Q}{A_3 - A_2} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

建立考虑钻柱内外钻井液流速的横向振动动力平衡方程^[15,16]:

$$F_1 + f + F_2 + m_a \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} + EI \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial z^4} + p \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (11)$$

式(11)中, F_1 为钻柱内钻井液作用在单位长度钻

柱上的惯性力(N); F_2 为钻柱外钻井液作用在单位长度钻柱上的附加横向力(N); f 为钻井液作用在单位长度钻柱上的阻尼力(N); C_m 为附加质量系数,无量纲; v_2 为钻柱外钻井液流速(m/s); c_v 为阻尼系数,无量纲; A_1 、 A_2 为钻柱内外径横截面积(m^2); A_3 为井径横截面积(m^2)。

由式(11)得到考虑钻柱内外钻井液流速影响的横向振动微分方程

$$(m_a + \rho_1 A_1 + c_m \rho_2 A_2) y_{tt} + 2(\rho_1 A_1 v_1 + c_m \rho_2 A_2 v_2) y_{tz} + EI y_{zzzz} + c_v y_t + (p + \rho_1 A_1 v_1^2 + c_m \rho_2 A_2 v_2^2) y_{zz} = 0 \quad (12)$$

2.2 求解考虑钻柱内外钻井液流速影响的横向振动的频率

解方程得到考虑钻柱内外钻井液流速的钻柱横向振动的前两阶固有频率公式

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = \frac{\pi}{2L^2} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{L^2}{\pi^2 EI} (\rho_1 A_1 v_1^2 + C_m \rho_2 A_2 v_2^2 + p)} \\ f_2 = \frac{\pi}{L^2} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m}} \sqrt{4 - \frac{L^2}{\pi^2 EI} (\rho_1 A_1 v_1^2 + C_m \rho_2 A_2 v_2^2 + p)} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

式(13)中, $m = m_a + m_b + m_d$ 为单位长度钻柱和钻柱内外钻井液的总质量(kg)。

3 现场应用

3.1 模型计算现场数据

根据某油田某井现场数据,对频率模型进行计算,并与现场数据对比分析。

该井为直井,钻杆长 1 500 m,外径 127 mm、内径 106 mm;钻铤长 80 m,钻铤外径 177.8 mm、钻铤内径 76.2 mm,在空气中的钻铤质量为 286.3 kg/m,钻铤的弹性模量 $E = 2.060 \times 10^{11}$ Pa,钻井液密度为 1.250 g/cm³,井眼直径为 226 mm,钻井液排量 28 L/s。

3.2 模型计算结果分析

由已知钻井参数计算,若不考虑钻井液流速的影响,钻柱横向振动的前两阶自振频率为。

$$f_1 = 0.226 \text{ Hz}, f_2 = 0.701 \text{ Hz};$$

考虑钻柱内钻井液流速的影响,钻柱横向振动的前两阶自振频率为

$$f_1 = 0.220 \text{ Hz}, f_1 = 0.685 \text{ Hz};$$

考虑钻柱内外钻井液流速的影响,钻柱横向振动的前两阶自振频率为

$$f_1 = 0.197 \text{ Hz}, f_1 = 0.613 \text{ Hz};$$

由计算结果可知,只考虑钻柱内钻井液流速的影响,钻柱横向振动频率减小,如果考虑钻柱内外钻井液流速的影响,钻柱横向振动频率继续减小,而且降低幅度较大,因此建立钻柱横向振动模型时应该考虑钻柱内外钻井液的影响。

钻井液流速与钻柱横向振动频率的关系、模型计算值与现场实测值的关系见图2和图3。

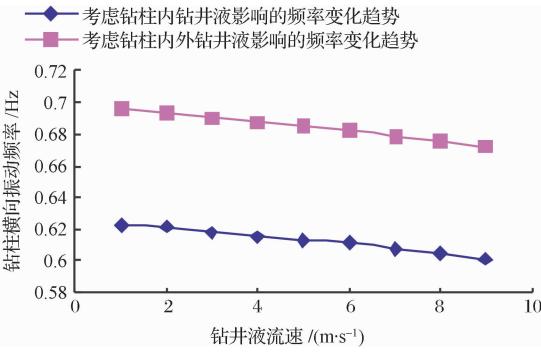


图2 钻井液流速与钻柱横向振动频率的关系

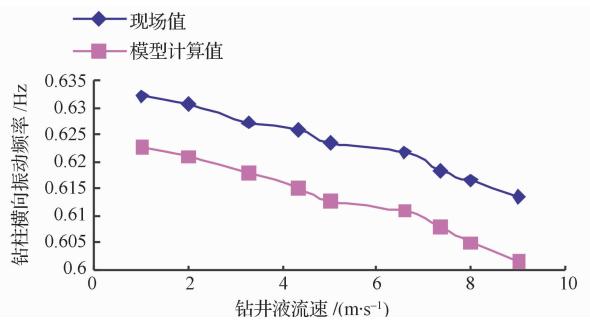


图3 模型计算值与现场实测值的关系

由图2和图3可知,该井横向振动频率现场实测值的平均值为0.612 Hz,模型计算值的平均值为0.556 Hz,平均误差为9.15%,频率计算模型比较准确,对钻井施工有参考意义。

4 结论

(1)通过钻柱横向振动频率模型分析可知,随钻柱内钻井液流速增大,钻柱横向振动频率呈下降趋势,钻井液流速对钻柱振动频率的影响是不能忽

视的。

(2)考虑钻柱外钻井液流速的影响,钻柱横向振动频率减小,而且降低幅度较大;钻柱横向振动频率模型的建立,提高了频率计算精度。

(3)现场应用表明,模型计算值与现场实测值的平均误差为9.15%,模型计算结果较为准确,根据模型求得频率值,调整转盘转速,减少钻柱共振发生,对现场施工有实用意义。

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Model of Drilling String Lateral Vibration Frequency under the Influence of Drilling Fluid Flow Velocity Inside and Outside the Drilling String

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[Abstract] Drilling string lateral vibration is a severe damage, the influence of drilling fluid flow velocity is one of the most important factors on drilling string lateral vibration frequency. A theoretical analysis of the drilling string lateral vibration frequency caused by drilling fluid flow velocity inside and outside the drilling string is made, which supplies some evidence for reducing the times of drill string resonance. By adopting the principle of least action, the influence of drilling fluid flow velocity inside the drilling string on lateral vibration frequency is analyzed by Euler method. Besides, through the use of mechanical analysis method and the introduction of additional mass coefficient, the effect of drilling fluid flow velocity outside the drilling string to the lateral vibration frequency is further studied. A differential equation of drilling string lateral vibration with the consideration of drilling fluid flow velocity inside and outside the drilling string is built up, and a mathematical model of drilling string lateral vibration frequency under the influence of drilling fluid flow velocity inside and outside the drilling string is obtained. Field applications show that average error of the results is 9.15%, By comparison of the frequency data calculated by this model and the field data, it can be seen that this model is in agreement with the field condition.

[Key words] drilling string lateral vibration frequency flow velocity least action Euler method
additional mass coefficient

(上接第 20 页)

He-Ne Laser Mutation Effects on External Morphology and Physiology of *Allium cepa var. aggregatum*

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[Abstract] The study about He-Ne laser mutation effects on external morphology and physiology of *Allium cepa var. aggregatum*, which is named shallot usually, is benefit for the analysis and direction work of laser mutation breeding. Shallot seeds were irradiated by He-Ne laser (0.8 mW, 632.8 nm) for 4, 16, 32, 64, 96, 128 or 152 min respectively. After seeds germination, the shallot seedlings were moved to a seedling tray with humus. And the morphology, chlorophyll content, root activity and soluble sugar content, soluble protein content of shallot seedling were determined 45 days later. The results showed that the root length, plant height, fresh weight, chlorophyll a/b and soluble protein content are promoted by 128 min radiation treating to a certain extent. While the root activity and soluble sugar content of the group treated by 96 min radiation are higher than other groups. Conversely, not only the external morphology such as germination rate, germination energy, root length, plant height and fresh weight, but also root activity, chlorophyll a/b, soluble protein and soluble sugar content of 4 min radiation treated group are all lower than control group. In conclusion, compare to the groups with lower doses, it is suggested that the effect of laser mutation with higher doses is positive on the growth and metabolism of shallot relatively.

[Key words] He-Ne laser *Allium cepa var. aggregatum* external morphology plant physiology